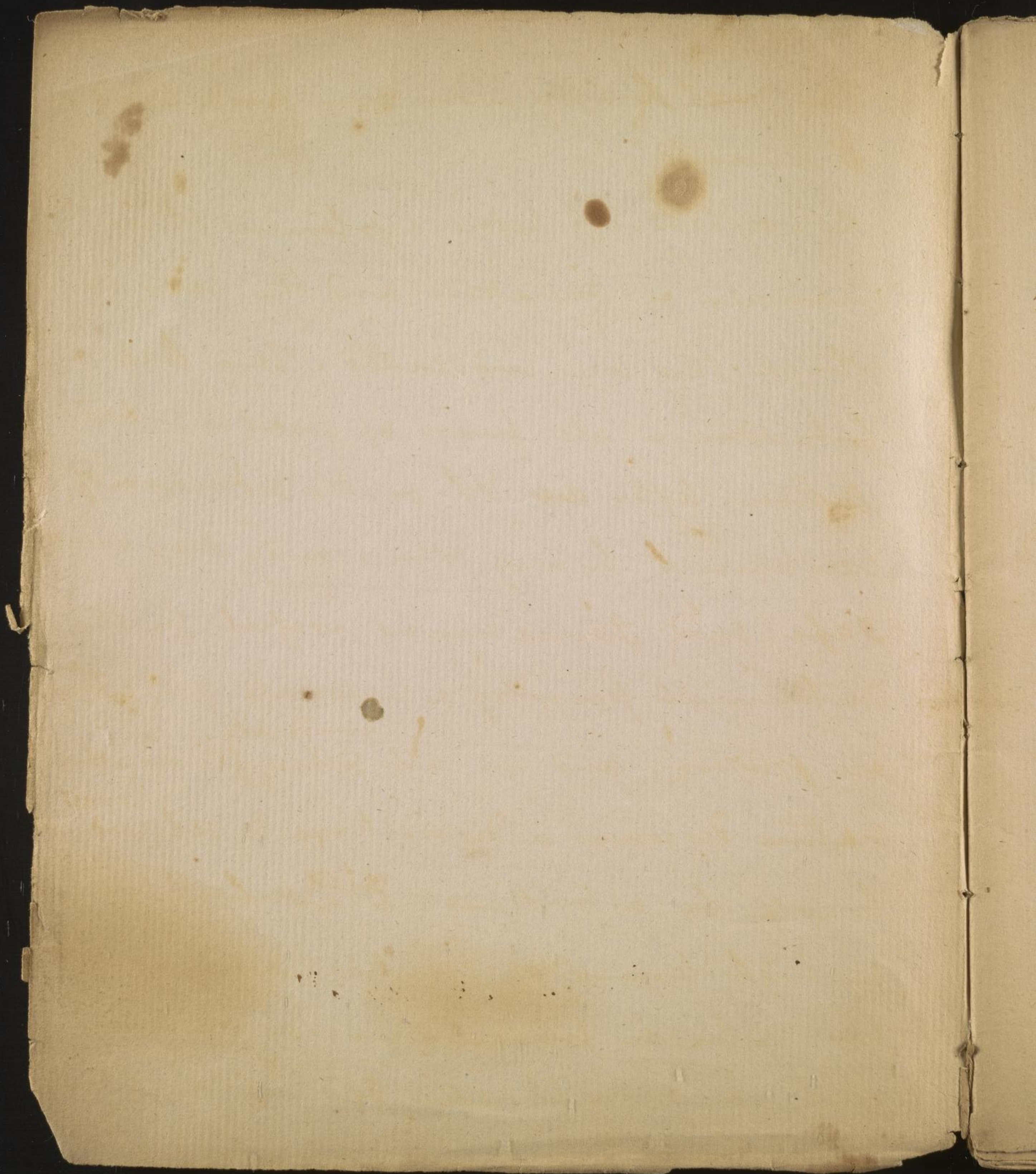


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on the Cure of fever,
after blood letting

Evacuants, and
Remedies for reducing
morbid excitement. —



1
The next Remedy under our first head of
Evacuants, is

2 Vomits. I before explained their
manner of operation and the cases in
which they are indicated. They are
forbidden in all cases of great morbid
action. After ~~depression~~ vs. or the reduction of
excitement by any other remedy, they are
safe and sometimes useful. In the
autumnal fever of a moderate grade they
are proper, and in all other ^{moderate} fevers where
nature discovers a disposition to relieve
herself by a purging. Dr Doucet speaks
in high terms of Emetics in a puerperal
fever which prevailed in Paris. ^{this} ~~fever~~
^{probably occurred in the autumn.} was probably attended with a

✓ Dr Puznet says he found them extremely
useful in the bilious fever of Upper Egypt
in its early stage. In this fever he says
the liver was constantly affected. —

Lichens at Hornach. The same remedy wd.
have done harm in the same fever, descri-
bed by Dr Gordon at Aberdeen. It yielded
only to V.S. — ✓

It is common to give but one Emetic
and that in the beginning of a fever. To
be effectual they shd. be repeated like V.S.
3 or 4 times where they are indicated. I
have given them every day or two in the
Scabiosa Anginosa agreeably to the advice
of Dr Wethering. They do service when they relieve
head ach, and promote sweats. Remember
the Cases ~~the~~ formerly mentioned in
which they are forbidden. viz in persons
subject to cephalic congestion - Hematemis,
& Ruptures. and they shd be given continuously
in pregnancy. To Children having some of

a note
+ ~~from page 8~~ a note from Dr Jackson recom-
-mends them in all fevers in which the secretions
are performed with difficulty. This is often
the case in the kidneys & liver. He says hot
water and alkaline salt taken, or the pedi-
-curium used before them, renders this ope-
-ration more certain.

✓ Always remember they are proper
in ~~some~~ the fevers of one season and not
of another. Of this you there are some remar-

-kable proofs in De Haen's Ratio ~~videndi~~ ^{they}.

Vol. 1. p 250. Recollect further that ^{they} may given
with safety after the system is too much inclined to heat blinding,
purges or sweats. Recollect likewise ^{lastly} they do most service

when given in the forming states of fever especially
the fevers from Rixis & Idiomatica matris exhalationis.

✓ 4 To abstract nourishment from the
body by discharging Chyle as fast as it for-
-med whether in the stomach or liver, &

They may be given ³ with safety to all times.
~~those prohibitory circumstances~~
They soon recover from their effects, and
are most benefitted ~~the~~ by them.

The emetic preparations of Antimony
are preferable to all others in fever. The
Dysenteric state of fever is excepted. + √

3 Purges are indicated in fever of high
morbid excitement 1 To remove the stimulus
from the focus. 2 To loosen this pressure
on adjoining blood vessels & viscera, particularly
the Aorta descendens - the Liver, Kidneys &
neck of the bladder ^{3 To discharge acid bile from the bowels.} To create an Artificial
~~to they carry off cholesta~~ weak part and thus to Abstract to them
the morbid excitement of the blood vessels.

In this state of fever, the Coniunctiva?
always be opened two or three times
a day. But in fever which shows a

✓ In all fevers subject to paroxysms particularly
the Antimalarial bilious fevers, purges should be
given on those days in ~~the~~ which there is
an absence of paroxysm, or a remission of
fever, or at the close of the paroxysm. They
operate with ^{in a less dose and} more ease & certainty at those
times ^{from the weaker & more relaxed state of the system,} than when the excitement & excitability
of the bowels are translated to the blood vessels.
I wish this remark to be remembered for
your patients will often suggest to you their
preference of a purge to instead of bleeding to
moderate a paroxysm of fever.

Dr Sydenham has forbidden purges about
the crises of fever. This advice is founded upon his
belief in the doctrine of morbid matter & evacuation.
The purges ~~it was~~ he supposed would interrupt
Nature in her efforts to discharge this morbid
matter when concocted from the body. There can
be no objection to purges about the crises of fever
when any of the circumstances formerly mentioned
indicate them. In bilious fevers

4

disposition to pass off by the bowels, they should be given so as to keep up a gentle Diarrhoea every day. —

The purges should be lenient, active or drastic according to the state of the bowels. Liquid purges generally wash the bowels most generally. Eucalypt, Salts, & ~~several~~ dissolved, or infused in water are very useful for this purpose. Castor Oil is evacuated likewise copiously from the bowels. ^{Sulphur is also} acts powerfully on the lower bowels. Calomel & Iod: or Rhub: are most proper in bilious cases of all kinds.

✓ You will notice the cases mentioned in our Therapeutics in which they are improper.

Glysters are very important Remedies in cases of great morbid Action. They
+ not all done at once sitting?

it is of consequence to inspect, or inquire
into the nature of the stools which are dis-
-charged by purges. If they are of their natural
color & smell, - purges have given no relief.
Continue them in all such cases, until
they bring away with them black or green
stools of a peculiarly ^{or and of an acid or exoriated gra-} offensive smell, ^{such}
-type. Stools come from the upper intestines, &
thus relieve all the contiguous parts,
whereas ~~fecal~~ ^{fecal} stools come only from the
lower bowels, and hence their ^{comparative ineffectuality} ~~ineffectual~~ in
lessening the fever.

5
remove those parts of the feces which are
often ^{so} fixed in the Rectum - Caecum, and
Colon as to be beyond the action of purges.
2 ~~They abstract purgative~~ That the feces stagnate
in those bowels so as not to be removed
by purges is evident from liquid stools being
often discharged by purges without the
least fecal smell, just as faecal
stools are often discharged in the bilious
yellow fever with ^{out} bile, and the other con-
-tents of the upper bowels.

2 Glysters relieve the Liver - Kid-
-neys & Bladder from the pressure of the
feces on those parts.

3 They often remove, sickness, & Vomiting.

4 They excite a grateful action on the
bowels, which tends to lessen Disease in
other parts of the body. —

✓ Dr Sydenham describes a chronic fever
in which the system sinks under the op-
-eration of purges, but was relieved by the
more gentle evacuations induced by Glysters.
There are cases in which life may be hovering
but two degrees above the living point.
Here the ^{sudden} reduction of the system below
that point may be followed by ^{fainting} death, &
~~cessions that from a purge has often brought~~
~~unfainting and several instances of which~~

have occurred under my observation.
There is more danger from this ^{excess} than from Vomits or even Hæ-

§ 6 By Stimulating the Rectum they
derive morbid excitement from other
parts of the body. The good effects of a sti-
-mulus on that part, may be learned from
the relief which the piles & fistula in Ano
often give of other general diseases. I shall
~~hereafter mention a case of Vertigo, & of a~~
~~monitory Consumption cured by a fistula~~
~~in Ano.~~ The French are much of this
to be lamented that the prejudices we enter-
-tain ag^t this remedy from our English
Physicians (who are opposed to it because it is
a popular remedy in France) prevent our
deriving all the advantages we might
from it. ~~It should~~ ^{Glysters} ~~be a part~~ ^{should}
of the furniture of every house. There
are few diseases especially of Children, in
which they Glysters are not useful. § 7 Suppositories. These

5 They disturb the system much less than
purgers, and can be given & retained when
purgers are rejected by the stomach. ✓
~~See Sydenham in favor of them on the day of a fever.~~
Glysters Act by their quality, and
~~from half a pint to a pint~~
Quantity in fever. ~~of~~ of warm water
with salt. Envelopes of oil or Castor is a com-
~~mon~~ ^{Spoonful is a common} glyster for common fever. ~~of~~ of
water or more may be given with those
ingredients when we wish to accompany
the active ingredients with the stimulus
of distention. Castor oil and purging salts
add to their activity. They should be given
2 or 3 times a day. ✠

4 Sweating medicines. These are external
and internal. The ^{or} ^{is} are covering the
body with blankets. This mode of sweating
was used by Dr Sydenham when his
brethren compelled him to lay aside the

are useful in many cases especially in the
fevers of Children. They may be made of Wax
hard Soap - or Alum.

or bricks heated, and covered with linnen or ^{flannel}
water, and applied to the feet - thighs & body
belong to this Class of Sudorifics. - of these ex-
ternal ~~last~~ modes of Sweating, the 1st: the 2nd:
the 6th, and the 8th only should be used. They
are all safe, - and they incommode the patient
least. The warm and Vapor bath cannot be
used without taking the patient out of bed,
and this, by its stimulus, counteracts the ex-
- ~~ternal~~ Determination we wish to give ^{the} fluids
to the external parts of the body without in-
- creasing the Action of the Muscles and
blood vessels.

7
canst in the cure of the Plague^{2^{ly}}. Gently
moving a warming pan ~~over~~ the filled
with Coals over the body thus covered & has
been known instantly to bring on a
sweat. ^{3^{ly}} Dr Darwin recommends covering
the head, ~~and~~ as to oblige the patient
to inhale his own breath. It certainly
diffuses a sudden heat all over the body,
as Schoolboys know who get into a cold
bed at night. ^{4th} Hot Sweet Oil has lately
been used to induce sweats ^{the plague in} Egypt.
It succeeds only in the forming state of
that fever. ^{5^{ly}} The Warm Bath has been used
to excite sweats in fever - also ^{6^{ly}} hot application
of flannel, dipped in hot water impregnated
with stimulating herbs, salt, or ashes.
^{7^{ly}} The Vapor Bath has been used for the
same purpose. ^{8th} Bottles filled with hot

+ Dr Jackson recommends them ~~also~~ highly in
all cases in ^{wh} the secretions are performed
with difficulty. This is often the case in the
kidneys & liver. He says hot water - or an
alkaline salt taken before them - also the
predominance all under this operation more
certain.

✓ They were suggested ~~by~~ ^{its} his theory of
fever which placed ~~the~~ proximate cause
of it in a ^{up} on the extremities
which he supposed was to be removed by
of the capillary vessels. They should be
existing the action of the stomach.
agreed with that theory. I believe they
 seldom did much good, but often harm.
Even admitting them to be useful, there
are ~~so~~ many Remedies so much more
so, and with all ^{so much} less disagreeable, that
they should never be resorted to. I know
of few more distressing symptoms than
a sick Stomach for a fever. ~~So~~ why then
It is our duty at all times to relieve it -
but never - never to create - or increase it.

8
The internal Sweating Remedies are said
to be 1 nauseating medicines such as small
Doses of Tartarized Antimony - Antimo-
nial Wine and Ipecacuanha. I have given
them a place in my Syllabus in Conformi-
ty to custom. Dr Cullen's name introdu-
ced them into practice.

2 Diluting Drinks. These are useful in the fer-
ring state of fever, but improper after it
is formed. They distend the stomach, and
increase the pulsations of the blood vessels, and
thereby do harm. They should never be
prescribed in a larger quantity than is
necessary to abate the stimulus of thirst in
fevers of great morbid action. For Thirst
is best abated by means of ~~soft~~ chewing
Apples, sucking oranges, and washing

✓ or internal remedies, and never while the heat
of ~~the~~ body is above - 104.

2 we cannot always limit them so as
make them accord with that degree of
depletion which the system requires.

3 we cannot always restrain them at
the time we wish.

4 They are generally offensive to sick people,
and require more attendance than some
other depleting ~~and~~ remedies.

Dr Jackson has happily said of them
that they are "remedies of necessity, and to be
resorted to ~~only~~ when no other is capable
of producing a direct salutary effect."

There are, notwithstanding these objections
to the use of sweating remedies, certain
occasions in which they are highly pro-
picious. ^{There are} 1. When nature shows a disposition to
relieve or deplete herself by ~~these~~ ^{sweats}. This is
sometimes the case I said formerly in
malignant fevers. 2. In habits & diseases in
which experience has proved them to be
useful. I have seen an instance of Gout
in the stomach and bowels which yielded only
to profuse sweats excited by external heat, &
every physician knows a Cough is often
relieved by a plentiful sweat where Opium
has been given in vain for that purpose.

the mouth with flaxseed tea or green Asclepi-
water, or by giving ten or fifteen Drops of Lau-
-dum. Oans writer tells us that Common
Salt put into the mouths of Domestic Animals
in hot Countries keeps them thirsty. Perhaps it would
act in the same way in fevers. Its operation
must be ascribed to its inviting a flow of
Saliva into the mouth.

3 There are a number of medicines such as
James, & Dover's powders - Theriaca,
Serpentaria, Contrayerva - ^{and} and certain
stimulating herbs that have been commended
for exciting Sweats. They are all ^{efficacious} ~~useful~~
in proportion as they are combined with
Opium. ~~is subject of treating~~ ^{sweating exercises} for the

Upon the subject of sweating remedies I
shall remark that their use was derived
originally from a belief that fevers were
produced by certain morbid matters taken into
the blood, or by a matter separated or concocted
from the blood, the discharge of which was
to be effected better through the pores than in
any other way. Unhappily, practices founded
upon erroneous theories often continue from
habit, after the theories which introduced them,
have passed away. This is remarkably the case
in the ^{present} ~~present~~ instance. The sweats which fre-
quently ~~now~~ occur at the crisis of a fever are
its accidental effects, and ^{the} ~~no~~ more its cause,
than the sediments which we observe at the
same time in the Urine. When excited by na-
ture at any other time, they are either useless
or hurtful. The objections to them are: They can-
not be excited at our pleasure either by external,

I know how long to continue them, as they
do harm unless they complete the cure. They

~~from 20 to 1500 grains of tartar em.~~

should be permitted - at a certain stage of
passing to
pains & Cholic - but seldom promote, no
more than a sediment in the Urine. are accidental
effects like stool in the evening or bed in Urine.
V Dr Jackson has happily said of it that it is

a remedy of necessity, and to be resorted to when
no other is known capable of producing Disent-
-by salutary effects".

~~I have add. frictions have in two cases
from the smell induced great weakness. Recol.
- Cut part of castor oil in East Indies - men
who work in it have double wages from the
debility induced by its smell.~~

3 There are a great number of medicines commended for
coughs & croup. They are all
I need not name them. Opium is

rendered more active by a combination
of Opium with them. Sydenham objects to them
We don't know when morbid matter is fit for expulsion.
In the beginning of putrid, and typhoid fever. I wouldn't
use the use of sudorifics in fevers

recollect the cases in which they were
forbidden, & in which they are indicated.

They are indicated in all fevers where na-
-ture shows a disposition to throw off
a fever by the pores, but even in these
cases they are ^{to be} aided by previous deple-
-ting remedies in fevers of great morbid excitement.

5 Medicinal lagois have lately been
much used in fevers of great morbid
action. Mercury is chiefly used for this
purpose. I formerly mentioned the many
-uses of using it, & ^{Bleeding, Diacutis &} ^{Pruritus &} ^{Urticaria}
accelerate ~~its~~ its action, But they do

✓ There is a certain grade or point of
fever in which they are most proper.
- That is when the pulse is descending to
Typhoid, or typhoid states. Before that
point - they stimulate too much, & often
occasions painful - and even gangrenous
sores - below it - they do no service, for
the system is below this stimulus. To
this remark the fevers of 1803 & 1805 in
Philad^a furnished exceptions. Blisters applied
before the system descended to the blistering
point ~~did~~ did service by saving the
brain & stomach. It I called it a
salivation by the wrists. ~~Desgenettes~~

It is a good sign when they appear the
subsiding of the pulse. also when they
produce strangury. — D^r Desgenettes
says he found them highly useful
in the Egyptian plague. They performed

1500 grains have been found insufficient for that
not ensure it. It seldom salivates more than
purpose in the West Indies. ^{chronic} In fevers which run their
in one out of four cases. Now improper
course in 3 or 5 days, it seldom has time to reach the mouth.
them to rely upon it exclusively in the

Cure of malignant fevers where the pulse
will bear other depleting remedies! Where
they are ^{not} forbidden, it should be our that
Anchor, and happily in these cases it
more frequently & suddenly attacks the
mouth, from the feeble action of the
blood vessels offering no resistance to its immediate
passage to that part of the body. Dr Jackson says
it never salivates with a dry or torpid skin. When
applied by in the form of an Ointment ^{by} ~~in~~
means of frictions in fevers of great morbid
action it always does harm. Recollect the cases
in which it was forbidden in our therapeutics.
[Blisters deplete in but a small quantity; of
course they are proper as evacuants only
when they are applied to the seat, or near to
the seat of a disease. V

wonders he says when applied on the 2nd
3rd & 4th day, by preventing, or removing
lethargies & metastases to the brain ^{with it} ~~to~~
which ^{were} two thirds of the sick ^{were} attached on
the first day". ~~metastases~~

✓ ~~See~~ Another ^{was} ~~advantage~~ ^{derived from}
this practice besides exposing the body to
the action of the cool or cold air, & that
is - the circulation of the blood towards
the head was retarded, and head ache &
Cephalic congestions and Effusions - thus
prevented, or cured. Dr Wallis says in a
note in his edition of D Sydenham that he
had a friend who after drinking, became
drowsy if he laid down, but the wine
had no effect upon him in a sitting posture for =

We come next to the Remedies which
Abstract Stimulus. These are

1 Cold - in the form of Air - Water, &c.

The Air of a sick room should be regulated
by the heat of the body and state of the pulse.

A person to whom 62° are agreeable
in health, in a fever in which ^{the heat of} the body

is raised to 102° , ~~will be~~ will be in
his natural temperature at 22° , - of course

it will be necessary when practicable to reduce

the heat of a sick room in such cases
though by no means so low as 22° .

by Cold Air & this Air should be applied
equally to every part of the body. It was

to effect this, Dr Sydenham so often directs
his patients to be ^{taken} ~~removed~~ out of bed, and

to sit up as much as possible. In

fevers ~~which~~ which forbid this ^{emotion or sitting up} which many

= placing patients ^[in front of its side] before a fire, take care to protect
their feet from the cold air that creeps under
the door, by ~~placing~~ ^{placing} them upon a brick or stool.
& rising out of bed, & much more walking
& riding. The greater mortality of patients in
the city yellow fever hospital, than in private
houses was owing in part to their being over
stimulated in walking or riding to it. They
often came in without pulses & some died a few
hours afterwards.

† It abstracts more heat ^{from the body} than cold air from its
greater capacity of for Caloric; it ~~proves the skin exerts~~
some pressure upon the skin, and it can be applied
~~without~~ to the body without acting upon the lungs.

† Treatise upon this remedy, tells us
he had used it with the same success in
the Scarlet fever, that he had in fever of
other forms. ~~The Dr says the heat of the~~
~~body in case of this fever was 115°.~~
~~of fever had the evident advantage.~~

It goes to no I or Cold Water

do, the Cool air may be applied ^{to} ~~by~~ the body
by exposing the patients body to it, Uncovered
in his bed. I say many fevers forbid even

Cold water has many Advantages over cool
or Cold air. It can be procured at all seasons,
and it is more durable in its effects than

Air. [†] Many late Accounts of Travellers into
Africa & Asia
~~the Eastern countries~~ show that Cold water

is chiefly relied upon for the Cure of
fevers ~~in~~ by the Natives of those Countries.

It appears to have been a very ancient
remedy. Mohammed in his last illness, ^{(which was a fever with} his
Biographer Gagnier says, called to his wives
to pour cold water upon him. He was re-

freshed by it, but afterwards died. Bruce
says the Natives of Mapnah cure
their bilious fevers by lying in beds drenched

from time to time in cold water.
~~Dr. Lushington in the last edition of his~~

V ~~except~~ except such exercises are used
 expend excitability as well
 with it as reduce excitement. We read of
 a man being cured, who swam across the
 Thames in the delirium of the plague. Dr
 of 1665
 Miller mentions a similar case of a man
 being cured of a fever by jumping ~~over~~ into the
 sea from on board the Ding Castle Indianman.
~~Theater~~ ~~complication of~~
 + cold ~~water~~ is improper 1 ~~mid.~~ early
 stage of fever before the reduction of morbid
 excitement - ~~for~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ skin is then shd.
 be first rendered insensible of its action by
 accumulating excitabⁿ on ~~the~~ its surface.
 Qs. and leeches are best for this purpose. 2
 It is improper ~~when~~ the body is covered
 with sweat. 3 In fever with great morbid
 congestions in ^{the} head - liver & lungs. It is
 crosses them - hence less proper in some ^{cases}
 of our Antennarial fevers than in typhoid ^{of 9. Bii} fevers.
 - It is hurtful to the ^{it} ~~the~~ ^{when} the heat is intense.

3 The Stimulus of Sound & slight ~~should~~
 be carefully abstracted in all cases of
 great excited excitement. no persons
 should be admitted into the room in ^{ch} which
 such patients are confined, & even con-
 -versations with their physician ^{nurses} should be
~~was~~ sparing. Light should be excluded. It
~~has~~ is a hurtful stimulus ^{especially} where
 there is a tendency to delirium. Dr. Fuller
 found the pulse reduced by excluding the light from a
 room & strikes in a minute in a person in health.
 4 The invigorating passions should be
 abstracted by and the mind kept in a
 state rather depressed by moderate fear, than
 under confidence in a recovery. The late
 Dr. Richardson ^{of Edin?} informed me that he once
 saw a soldier who had been taken up af-
 -ter ~~depression~~ ^{morning} a most violent
 attack of the small pox during the whole
 course of which he believed he was

